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Pankaj Oudhia's Notes on Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb. [Kirtikar, Kanhoba Ranchoddas, and Baman Das Basu. "Indian Medicinal Plants." Indian Medicinal Plants. (1918)].

- Posted by [Pankaj Oudhia](#) on April 25, 2014 at 3:09
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Pankaj Oudhia

Introduction

Based on Ethnobotanical surveys since year 1990 in different parts of India Pankaj Oudhia has documented vital information about Medicinal Plants mentioned in the famous publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918). Through this research document Pankaj Oudhia has tried to present original document with additional notes. For complete paper with pictures, Interactive Tables, Video and Audio clips please visit pankajoudhia.com

For original publication by Kirtikar and Basu (1918) please visit <https://archive.org/details/indianmedicinalp01kirt>

406. *P. marsupium*, Roxb. h.f.b.l, ii. 239,
Roxb. 536.

Vern. : — Bija, bijilar, peetshola (H .); Bibla, huni, asan
(Bomb.) ; Kandamiruga-mirattam, vengai (Tarn.) ; Gandunv
rugam-nettura, peddagi, pedei, zegi (Tel.) ; Karin-thagara \Mal.)

The gum — Kamarkas (PL); Chinai-gond (Bomb.).

Habitat :— All parts of the Madras Peninsula, extending North to the Rajmahal Hills in Bihar and Central India.

A large, deciduous tree. Bark thin, grey, with long vertical cracks, exfoliating in small pieces of irregular shape and size. Wood very hard, close-grained, giving a red resin ; sapwood small ; heartwood yellowish-brown, with darker streaks.

Leaves with soft appressed hairs while young, dark green, shining. Leaflets 5-7, coriaceous, elliptic-obtuse, emarginate, sometimes shortly acuminate, glabrous when full grown.

Secondary nerves 15-20 pair, with intermediate ones joined by prominent reticulate veins. Flowers yellow or white, pedicels much shorter than Calyx, in terminal panicles. Calyx

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peduncles, and pedicels clothed with dark-brown hairs.

Stamens monadelphous, the sheath deeply 2-fid. Corolla twice the length of the Calyx, 5-lobed, finely downy ; teeth

deltoid, the two upper ones largest. Pod li-2in., broad,
often 2-seeded ; orbicular ; wing about ^-fin.

Uses : — Not noticed by Sanskrit or Mahomedan writers. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Disagree.*]**

Natives on the Coromandel Coast use the gum for toothache

(Ainslie,;. The bark of the tree is used in Goa as an astringent

(Dymock;. Kino is officinal in both Indian and British

Pharmacopoeias. It is used as an astringent in diarrhoea and

pyrosis. Its action being milder, it is better adapted for children

and delicate females (Ph. Ind).

[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Through Ethnobotanical surveys I have collected information about over 20,000 Traditional Herbal Formulations in which Pterocarpus plant parts are added as Primary Ingredient. The natives have rich Traditional Medicinal Knowledge about this species but unfortunately modern researchers have done little to validate this knowledge under the frame of modern science. Please see Table Beeja-1 to Beeja-20 for exhaustive list of these Formulations with interesting observations.*]

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="//www.youtube.com/embed/XKa1E7LphzY" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

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Rumphius states that the gum cures diarrhoea, and the

bruised leaves are useful as an external application to boils,

sores, and skin diseases. **[Pankaj Oudhia's Comment: *Pterocarpus gum is used in over 18000 Traditional Herbal Formulations as secondary ingredient. Please see Table Beeja-21 for details. The Traditional Healers are aware of miraculous wound healing properties of Pterocarpus leaves since time immemorial. In both Diabetic and cancerous wounds specially at advanced stages when other remedies fail to give the desired effects the healers use Pterocarpus leaves based Herbal Formulations. I have documented information about thousands of Herbal Formulations in which the leaves are added as primary, secondary and tertiary ingredients. Hundreds of indigenous herbs particularly herbs growing in surroundings of Pterocarpus population are used in these Formulations. Wild Mushroom, Medicinal Insects and Mites and Medicinal ferns are an integral part of these Formulations. Please see Table Beeja-22 for details.*]**

E-documents on Pterocarpus

<http://ecoport.org/ep?SearchType=earticleList&Author=oudhia&...>

Citation

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